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## THE INTELLIGENCER.

WHEELING, JULY 6, 1900.

## REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

For President,  
WILLIAM MCKINLEY,  
Of Ohio.

For Vice President,  
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,  
Of New York.

## FOR CONGRESS.

First District,  
B. B. DOVER, Of Ohio County.

Second District,  
ALFRED C. DAYTON, Of Barbour County.

Fourth District,  
JAMES A. HUGHES, Of Calwell County.

## REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

Sherriff—D. H. Taylor.  
Prosecuting Attorney—Frank W. Nesbitt.  
Assessor (City Dist.)—Addison Smith.  
Assessor (County Dist.)—Lester Smith.

## Bryan Has His Way.

The order of Dictator Bryan came very near being disobeyed by the convention which has assembled to nominate him. It was a decidedly close call in the committee on resolutions when the janissaries of the Nebraska Imperator won their contention for the explicit mention of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, by a margin of two votes. After that the convention had to reaffirm a thing they did not believe in, but the mighty hand of Bryan was at their throats and they had to either swallow or be choked. Having a regard for their personal comfort above all other things they naturally chose the former alternative.

By this act Bryan has performed the most consistent act of his career. There is now no doubt or qualification of the attitude of the Democratic party as led by the Nebraska misanthrope. Notwithstanding Mr. Bryan has won he received a severe jolt, for the personal wishes of the convention favored ignoring the silver question as an issue in the campaign. It was definitely stated by Senator Money, at Kansas City yesterday, that the votes cast for the 16 to 1 plank in the committee on resolutions represented only 171 votes out of 930 in convention. So the triumph was a personal one for Bryan, the domination of one man, and the worst exhibition of political bossism the world has ever witnessed. All hail Dictator Bryan!

## The South and China.

The Manufacturers Record, of Baltimore, the organ of industrial and commercial south and which has been a strong friend of expansion, and had always advocated the "open door" in China, has a symposium in this week's issue of southern opinions on the present attitude of the United States in China. Editorially it says:

Persons who had not kept themselves informed of the dominant sentiment of southern cotton manufacturers, were surprised when, last fall, South Carolina manufacturers, as well as the representatives of the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association, placed themselves in an advanced position regarding the maintenance of American trade opportunities in the far east and the development of them. Such action, however, was not surprising to men in touch with the manufacturers. They knew as well as the manufacturers that much of the export trade in cotton goods from this country was with the east, and that the southern cotton mills were supplying the bulk of that trade's demands. They realized with the manufacturers that events of the Spanish war had tended to give the United States an advantage for the extension of that trade, and had made it incumbent upon this country to insist upon it that nothing should be allowed to interfere with legitimate efforts in that direction. That the spirit which moved the manufacturers six months and more ago to express themselves strongly upon conditions in the east is still militant is demonstrated by the letters which have been received by the Manufacturers' Record, in reply to a circular question: "Are we going to the export trade of southern cotton goods in China, what, in your opinion, should be the action of the United States government at the present crisis in that country?"

Among the letters referred to is one from J. B. Cleveland, president of Whitney Manufacturing Company, Spartanburg, S. C., who says: "It is of the utmost importance, especially to the southern states, that the Chinese demand for cotton goods should not be cut off. The action heretofore taken by the United States government to protect our interest in that quarter gives every reason to believe the same policy will be continued. It is generally understood that the other powers have assented to the 'open door' policy, and in this present crisis the action of this government should be such that nothing will occur to close the door and turn the key on us."

This is followed by an explicit statement from T. I. Hickman, president of the Graniteville Manufacturing Company, of Augusta, Georgia, on the duty of this government in the present crisis. He maintains that the only thing the

United States can do is to protect our interests thoroughly and preserve as far as possible an open door policy.

R. A. Johnson, of Rockingham, North Carolina, is in for strenuous action. He says: "Uncle Sam should ask Wu Ting Fang to cable Li Hung Chang to get out of his palanquin and hurry on foot if he can't travel faster to Pekin and protect our people, or we will send Dewey and Schley and Roosevelt and Wheeler to teach them lessons they will be sure to remember."

Many others write in the same strain, and the symposium closes with a strong plea for just commercial equality from the pen of George A. Gray, president of Avon Mills, Gastonia, North Carolina, who writes as follows:

"As to the export trade, the writer is of the same opinion as he was two years ago, when he wrote an article for your Journal on the war with Spain concerning Cuba, Lorio Rico and the Philippines. That was to take all of them and hold them, for we have needed and do still need them. My position now is to build and equip the finest navy of the world for the maintenance of home protection and for claims and protection in the foreign waters of the earth. The islands in question have become ours, including the Philippines, which hold the key to the situation in the far east, and now that war seems inevitable in China, let us demand our equal share with other nations, not as a matter of insatiable greed, but as a matter of just and commercial equality."

## Republican State Convention.

The preparations making at Charleston for the reception of the Republican state convention, next Wednesday, indicate that the delegates will be comfortably entertained and that the convention arrangements will be the most complete for any gathering of the kind ever held in the state. Much of the programme has already been mapped out. Senator Eilkins has been selected by the state committee as the temporary chairman. The senator has accepted the tender and is now engaged in preparing an exhaustive speech on the issues that will be dominant in the campaign.

The wigwag in which the convention will be held is completed, and the decoration of the interior is now going on. The committee in charge has hit on a new feature in the matter of apportioning the seats in the wigwag for the various delegates as well as placarding the counties. The counties will be arranged by senatorial districts, and grouped accordingly. Then instead of having the placards designating the counties tacked to a staff and stuck up at the front row of seats, being constantly in danger of being knocked down and destroyed, these placards will be suspended from the ceiling of the wigwag by cords, thus insuring their permanency, and being of still greater convenience.

The attendance will without doubt be the largest and most enthusiastic in the history of the party, and it is well that our Charleston friends are making such preparations as will afford the delegates and visitors a pleasant and agreeable time.

## McGraw's Chameleon Politics.

When John T. McGraw, the Democratic boss of West Virginia, was an office-holder under Cleveland, he was an out and out sound money man. In 1896, after wrestling with his small political conscience, he finally espoused the free silver doctrines of Bryan. This year, seeing how the cat was hopping and the wondrous prosperity the country was enjoying, he again changed his faith and favored a "conservative" statement on the money question. Now that he has been over-ruled by the Kansas City convention it will be interesting to know just what he will have to say about 16 to 1 on his return to the state.

On this point, the Charleston Mail Tribune prods the "Knight of the Purple Pencil, in this wise:

"And what are the live issues of the day as Boss McGraw sizes them up from the Democratic point of view? Simply these: Opposition to expansion, while his doing its part to keep the factories in motion, and a meek war upon trusts and misstatement of the Republican attitude toward them. There is nothing constructive, nothing creative proposed, only opposition to those things that are making the people prosperous and the country great; only obstacles placed in the way of future industrial progress and development."

## Six Years Ago.

The Cincinnati Times-Star calls on Bradstreet to draw a picture of the industrial conditions six years ago, and it is rather refreshing reading compared with the prosperous situation of affairs to-day, brought about by the beneficent administration of President McKinley. The record of Bradstreet is for June 24, 1894, only for one day. On that day the commercial agency referred to reported that coopers in Chicago had struck for the restoration of wages, that 300 iron and steel workers in Pittsburgh were notified of a reduction of 45 per cent in wages, that miners and laborers in Michigan had announced a strike, that 50 per cent of the looms in Lowell, Mass., were shut down, that the silk mill at Holyoke, Mass., had closed, that the greatest cotton mill at Fall River had closed, that a straw goods factory at Hobbinsville, Ind., had closed, that repair shops with 1,000 men at Clarks, Md., had closed, that a rolling mill at Fair Haven, Conn., had closed. On the same day the following strikes were reported: Coopers at Chicago; pumpworkers at East Cambridge, Mass.; 50 hands in the screw factory at New Britain, Conn.; 200 railroad hands at Bridgeport, Conn.; and 500 shoe factory hands at Haverhill, Mass. The following wage reductions without strikes were also noted on the same day: Ten per cent off at the glassham mill in Westboro, Mass., affecting 450 people; 45 per cent reduction at Pittsburgh, affecting 300 ironworkers.

The Democratic calamity howlers at

Kansas City take no thought of these things, and blind themselves to the prosperity of the present day. They are now engaged in hatching schemes to overthrow this prosperity, for there is nothing the Democratic party delights to revel in more than disaster, desolation and depression.

## A Workman's Complaint.

A New Yorker who signs himself "Workman," writes the Evening Post of that city, propounding a very solemn query to the editor as to the advantages of Tammany to his class of voters. He says: "In one of the Democratic newspapers of New York I find the following list of refreshments ordered by Senators Plunkitt and Martin for the Tammany special trains to Kansas City:

"One dozen cases Scotch whisky, various brands; two dozen cases American rye, assorted; three dozen cases assorted cocktails; 10,000 bottles of beer; 500 bottles ale, 1,000 quarts champagne, 1,000 pints champagne, dozen cases of Rhine and Moselle wines, 4,000 bottles club soda, 1,000 siphons seltzer, 500 boxes cigars."

Now, Mr. Editor, do you think that a delegation pervaded by the "rum element" to the extent here indicated will be of any advantage, politically or otherwise, to the working classes?"

The editor of the Post answers the inquiry in rather pungent phrase, remarking that it thinks "the workingmen of New York will gain the same advantage that they have always gained from keeping the Tammany politicians in power; that is, the privilege of paying their liquor bills when they go to conventions and when they stay at home, and of providing them with fast horses at home and abroad, and money to bet on races in England, etc. We see no reason why Tammany should be deprived of these necessities of life as long as the workingmen of New York furnish the means."

The workingmen of New York have now another foe to fight, just as insolent as Tammany hall, one that will rob them of their wages just as Tammany is sucking their substance through the thieving hand of Boss Croker and his creatures in office. That foe is the Democratic party with the same candidate and platform of calamity that fought for supremacy in 1896. They should see to it that Bryan is overwhelmingly defeated in New York this fall.

Webster Davis, formerly assistant secretary of the interior, who made a trip to the Transvaal in the capacity of a private citizen, and then had the exceeding bad taste to come home and denounce the administration for not interfering in the South African affair, announced his retirement from the Republican party before the Democratic convention yesterday. The Republicans part with Mr. Davis without the quiver of an eyelash and trust that he may find his new associations to be of as pleasant a character as those he formerly enjoyed.

The news from Pekin is rather conflicting. Yesterday morning we were assured that all the foreigners in that city had been cruelly murdered and mutilated. The frightful story was told with much circumstantiality of detail, but this morning another and later dispatch tells us that the members of the foreign legations are safe. Such contradictory statements are exasperating, for the reason we do not know whether to believe the worst or comfort ourselves with a dread uncertainty.

As many distinguished Democratic leaders have said 16 to 1 and the reaffirmation of the Chicago crazy quilt platform will certainly dissipate all chances the Democracy might have had of carrying New York.

When the Declaration of Independence was read in the Democratic convention the majority of the delegates were entertained with a class of literature they were wholly unfamiliar with.

The Morgantown News is a new candidate for public favor in the journalistic field. It is Democratic in politics and is no doubt one of McGraw's little by-plays in the political game.

The West Virginia Populists finally managed to get enough members of the party together to nominate part of the ticket. They are still shy a candidate for attorney general.

Roosevelt is plowing up a great deal of enthusiasm in the west while Bryan is sowing among the stony places for a harvest of defeat.

That pitiful side show, the Silver Republican convention at Kansas City, was slimly attended and aroused but little enthusiasm.

We are now face to face with the same old heresies of 1896—issues whose tombs would not even interest "Old Mortality."

Somebody presented the Democratic convention with a bust of Bryan. Mr. Bryan will be further "busted" in November.

The one man convention sweltering at Kansas City has prepared itself for a killing frost in November.

From all reports the West Virginia delegation at Kansas City does not know "where it is at."

Hill refuses to have anything to do with the non-essentials who forced 16 to 1 on the Democracy.

The galleries and the claque at Kansas City were too much for the delegates in convention.

Bryan refused to even listen to John McGraw and his delegates.

It is 16 to 1 or any other old thing to delude the people.

What an awful mess the Democrats are making of it.

Bryan is the whole thing at Kansas City.

It is 16 to 1 without any compromise.

What will the conservatives do now? Bryan had his way.

## POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

The price paid for a cradle is high money.

Is a boy's mother his father when she is a sister?

It is a man's head that enables him to foot his bills.

Household words are those found in a receipt for rent.

The average inebriate refuses to up-stay until it gets full.

Many a woman keeps a dark secret in a bottle labeled "hair dye."

Some people probably agree with you because it bores them less than your argument.

A superstitious individual says it is a bad sign to write another man's name on a note.

In order to be supremely happy one must have something to do, something to love and something to hope for.

A true genius is a man who, when he says a good thing, can make his hearers believe it was premeditated.

A western poet says he has succeeded in reducing the cost of living to a nominal sum, but his greatest difficulty is in securing the nominal sum.—Chicago News.

## REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

Every time a wife talks back to her husband, she gets a new wrinkle.

After a girl has once chased a man herself, she never gets any fun out of having the men chase her.

The sight of a married woman with any other man but her husband always makes an old maid sarcastic.

After you have talked with a woman ten minutes you can tell every opinion her husband has except his opinion of her.

A man never feels as if he has had a good time unless it makes him feel bad for a longer time than it took him to have it.—New York Press.

## The Chinese Army.

The powers that are now engaged in the endeavor to suppress the boxers' rebellion in China can place little reliance upon the native troops of the country.

"They are worse than useless," is the unanimous verdict of everyone who has had any experience with them. C. E. Fripp, an English newspaper artist who visited China after the war with Japan, has given some striking sketches of the undisciplined rabble which forms the bulk of the Chinese army.

Perpetual complaints about the unruly behavior of the soldiers are left unattended by the officials, who, in their apathy are stupidly reckless of consequences, or, what is not improbable, are afraid of their own men.

"Nearly every morning," wrote Mr. Fripp at the time, "varied reports of firearms in sufficient regularity to indicate some intention in the discharged, used to emphasize the necessity of rising. This ring was part of the exercise which a battalion went through regularly. The exercise of the battalion—part armed with muzzle, part with breechloaders—was in the genuine Chinese style, with a great parade of flags, of which they had thirty-one in a line, standing two deep, one flag bearer to six musketeers. Eleven flags stood some thirty paces in the rear of the line, two large ones in the center and one planted fifty yards in front of the center. Two officers stood facing the front of the line near a drummer and a gongman, the former with his instrument on a stand.

The battalion having gone through some volley firing by "sections" of six men each, regulated by the lowering of the furred flag, the drummer gave a signal, the flags were unfolded and the variously costumed soldiery wandered off in a single file in a kind of pantomime circular countermarch, at the conclusion of which line formation in single rank was assumed. "Battalion" volleys were then fired, the furred flags lowered and the bearers pranced out, going through a queer bit of a lance exercise, characterized by a skip and caper and a twist between each point, accompanied by a shout when delivered.

This seems to have been intended as a comic interlude while the musketeers went through the serious business of loading, and was repeated between each volley until the drum again gave the signal for the pantomime countermarch. On re-forming the line commenced the firing to the tap of the drum, single shots running up the rear and down the front rank, the latter repeating to fire. The walk round was repeated, and the line having been re-formed, circular groups of six musketeers formed round each flag in the line, and moving round the flag bearer, each man discharged his rifle as he came to the front, re-loading as he fired. This concluded the show, and the performers marched off in single file, executing a "march," and the drummer, who had regulated everything with his taps, disappeared with his companion, the gongman, who seemed to have chimed in whenever he thought it would sound well.

One would have thought that the ignominious defeat of the Chinese would have led to an improvement in the military methods of the celestialists. But such does not appear to have been the case, for this correspondent adds:

"It may be that so detailed an account as the above will prove wearisome to wade through but I give it so that anybody capable of judging may learn what kind of nonsensical performances are still being taught the Chinese soldiery as a preparation for the next combat with modern weapons. I also had reason to watch some artillery exercise. The guns were small modern Krupps, not horse-drawn, but manned with drag ropes. Each gun was accompanied by a huge flag to enable the enemy to find his position. Sometimes the guns were aimed, black cartridges being fired, and followed by a great waving of flags. The whole detachment was too crowded and offered a splendid target."

## Mrs. Whiteman's Business.

Amacanda (Mont.) Standard: Mrs. Maud Whiteman, of Humboldt, Nevada, has a stranger occupation than that of any other woman in the United States. She shoots wild horses for their skins and ears about \$5 a day at it. Wild horses have no increased in numbers in many western states that they are ruthlessly killed for their hides, or they would drive cattle off the ranges and monopolize the best grazing.

## Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

"Mytic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. In action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first one greatly benefited, to cents. Sold by R. H. List, 1010 Main street, Chas. Menckemeyer, corner Market and Twenty-second streets, druggists.

## LOW FARE WEST.

Special Rates to Kansas City via Pennsylvania Lines for National Democratic Convention.

Excursion tickets to Kansas City will be sold July 1, 2 and 3, via Pennsylvania lines, from Wheeling, good returning leaving Kansas City not later than July 8. For information about rates, through time and train comfort apply to John G. Tomlinson, ticket agent of the Pennsylvania lines, Wheeling.

## FAMILY WASHING.

Rough Dry Washed, Starched and Dried 3 cents per pound.

Flat Work, Washed and Ironed, 5 cents per pound.

All hand work finished 10 cents per pound. At LUTZ BROS', Home Steam Laundry.

## A GREAT TRUTH.

All organized living things, whether belonging to the animal or vegetable kingdom contain within themselves the germs of death and decay.

Germs of disease are often generated within the human system through imperfect digestion of food, producing various poisons which scientists have denominated *plasmies*. A stomach weakened by abuse, gorged with over eating or over burdened with hot bread, too rich or greasy foods or those too highly seasoned, digests the food, and fails to thoroughly digest the food. A highly, sudden mass is accumulated in the stomach to ferment as the first step in its decay, giving off foul gases to distend the stomach, and poison the blood, until it becomes weak and lacking in the red corpuscles so necessary to perfect health.

The over distended stomach presses upon the heart, and the latter organ is also disturbed through sympathy the same system of nerves being distributed to both organs. Thus palpitation and irregular action of the heart with its attendant shortness of breath, result, and in time, disease of the heart itself is established.

The gases and other poisons generated from undigested, fermenting and decaying food in the stomach becloud the brain, causing headaches, and pain in the eyes.

Being absorbed into the blood these poisons reach every part and organ of the system. The kidneys are thereby poisoned, causing bright's disease and diabetes. Filtration through the skin, troublesome skin diseases often show themselves.

Every organ and every nerve, depending as they do for their nourishment and renewal upon the stomach, weak digestion shows itself not alone in loss of appetite and flesh, but also in nervousness, debility, bad complexion and many other derangements.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery tones and regulates the stomach; stimulates the digestive juices; invigorates the torpid liver; promotes intestinal strength; clears bilious poisons and diseased germs out of the circulation; gives the blood-making glands keen assimilative power, and furnishes Nature with the fresh, abundant nutrition out of which she manufactures firm flesh, strong muscles, clear skin, healthy lung tissue and nerve-fiber, and gives sound, vigorous, active energy to the whole system.

## NAMING THE APOSTLES.

Story Told of the Participants at a Washington Dinner Party.

Chicago Record: After a dinner in one of the most hospitable residences in Washington a party of very distinguished men—cabinet ministers, senators, diplomats, scientists and soldiers—sat in the smoking room, and the conversation naturally drifted from politics to the proposed revision of the creed of the Presbyterian church. Much to the surprise of each other, and to themselves perhaps, no one of the party was able to name the "Five points of Calvinism" upon which the theological system of so large a community is based. Several undertook rather bravely to explain for the benefit of the less learned companions, what Calvinism meant, and a justice of the supreme court was able to name four points of Calvinism to his own satisfaction, although his accuracy was questioned by others, and he could not remember the fifth. His four points were:

1. Original sin or total depravity.
2. The freedom of the will.
3. Predestination or election.
4. The perseverance of the saints.

Then somebody remarked that he once sat in the Union League Club at New York with Roscoe Conkling, Chester A. Arthur, and several other distinguished gentlemen who had been carefully educated in religious families, and that none of them was able to name the twelve apostles.

"That's easy," said a senator brashly, beginning, "Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, besides the best that I can on, Paul, the two Jameses, Jude, Barnabas."

"Timothy," suggested a major general, who is a vestryman in an Episcopal church.

"Nonsense," answered a senator. "Timothy was a disciple of Paul's. He wasn't one of the twelve apostles."

"Nicochodemus," suggested one of the company.

"Jeremiah," suggested the third.

"Judas was one of the apostles," meekly came from a voice in the corner. "I'll be blamed if he was. He was a disciple," came the curt reply.

"Weren't the disciples and the apostles the same thing?" inquired the meek voice, getting a little bolder.

"Bartholomew was suggested and accepted."

"What's the matter with Peter?" exclaimed a modest young member of the diplomatic corps who had hitherto remained silent.

"How many does that make?" somebody asked, and they counted up ten for sure, with as many more doubtful.

"Let's look in the Bible," somebody suggested, and the Good Book was overhauled in vain. Then an encyclopaedia was consulted, but it was not entirely satisfactory, for it implicated Thomas and Andrew in the list and the justice of the supreme court and two of the senators were positive that Andrew was not an apostle. All of which touches the great usefulness and need of Sunday schools.

## Street Lights Supplied Cheap.

Monroe (Ga.) Tribune: Monroe is the only city of its size on the American continent whose streets are illuminated wholly by lightning bugs.

## A Question From Ohio.

Ohio State Journal: Would John J. Lentz run away if he should meet the vice presidential nomination coming down the pike?

## An Exciting Year.

Minneapolis Times: The fellows who are not trying to run for vice president this summer are having L. D. Attchell to their names.

## Safe if He is Close.

Indianapolis News: Hill is getting close to the lightning; but it is believed he is insulated.

## How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for many years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

J. S. RHODES &amp; CO.

## DRUMMERS' SAMPLES.

DO YOU NEED

Table Clothes

Napkins

Towels and

Fancy Linen

Pieces?

We Can Furnish Them at

One-Third Less

Than Regular Pieces

ON SALE AFTER JULY 4.

## J. S. RHODES &amp; CO.

FURITAN GAS RANGES.

PURITAN GAS RANGES.

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